

FIG. 1a

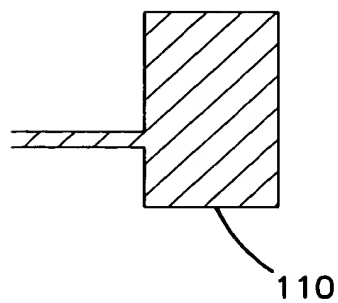


FIG. 1b

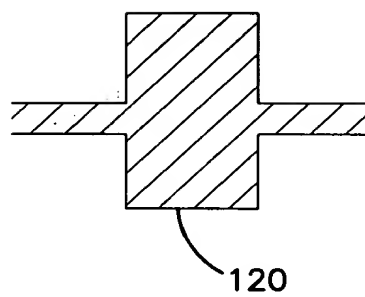


FIG. 1c

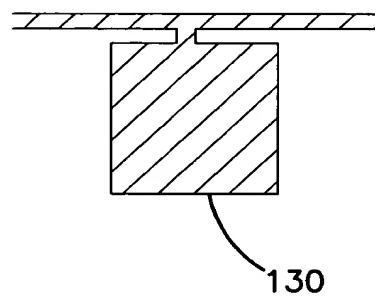


FIG. 1d

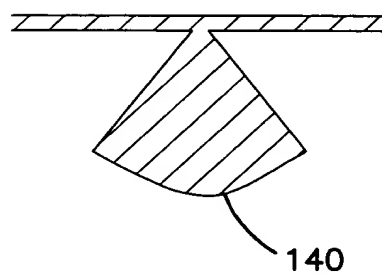
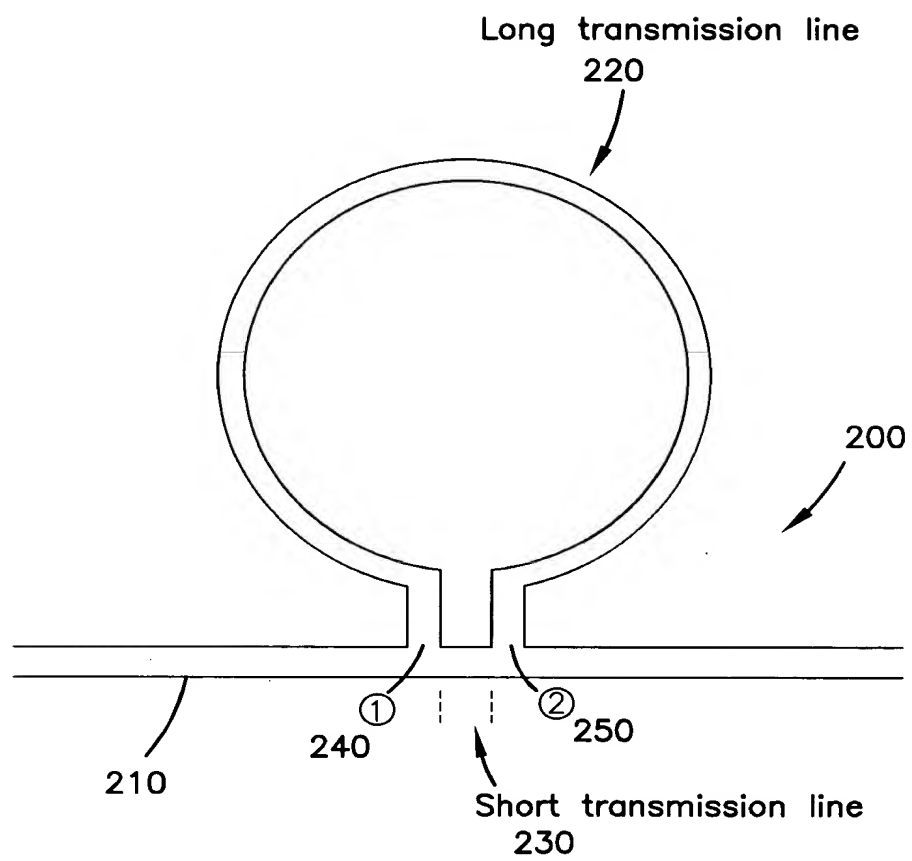


FIG. 2



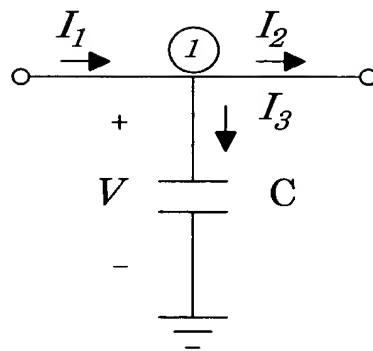


FIG. 3

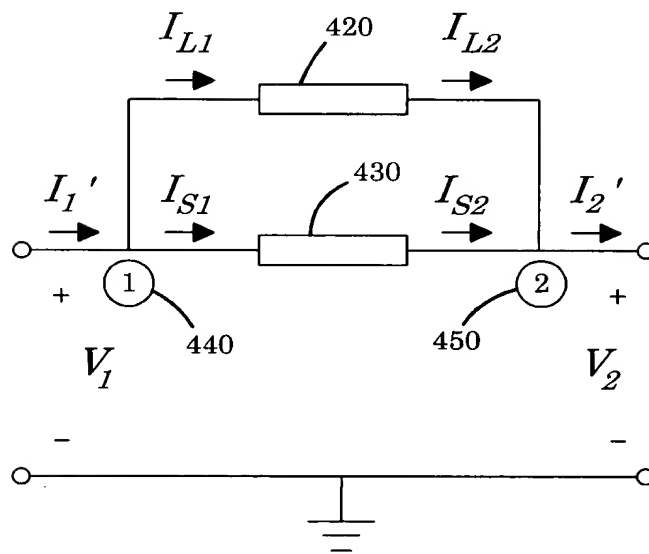


FIG. 4

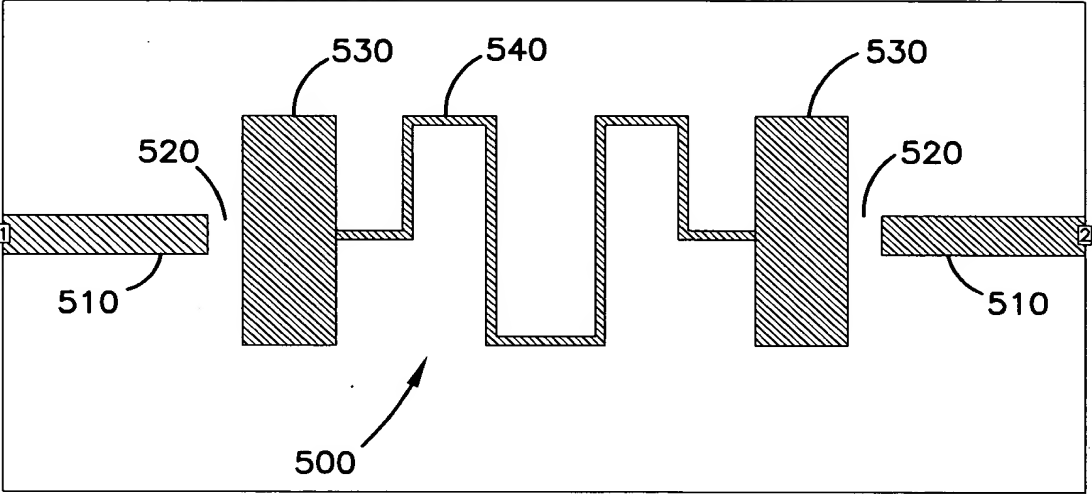


FIG. 5a

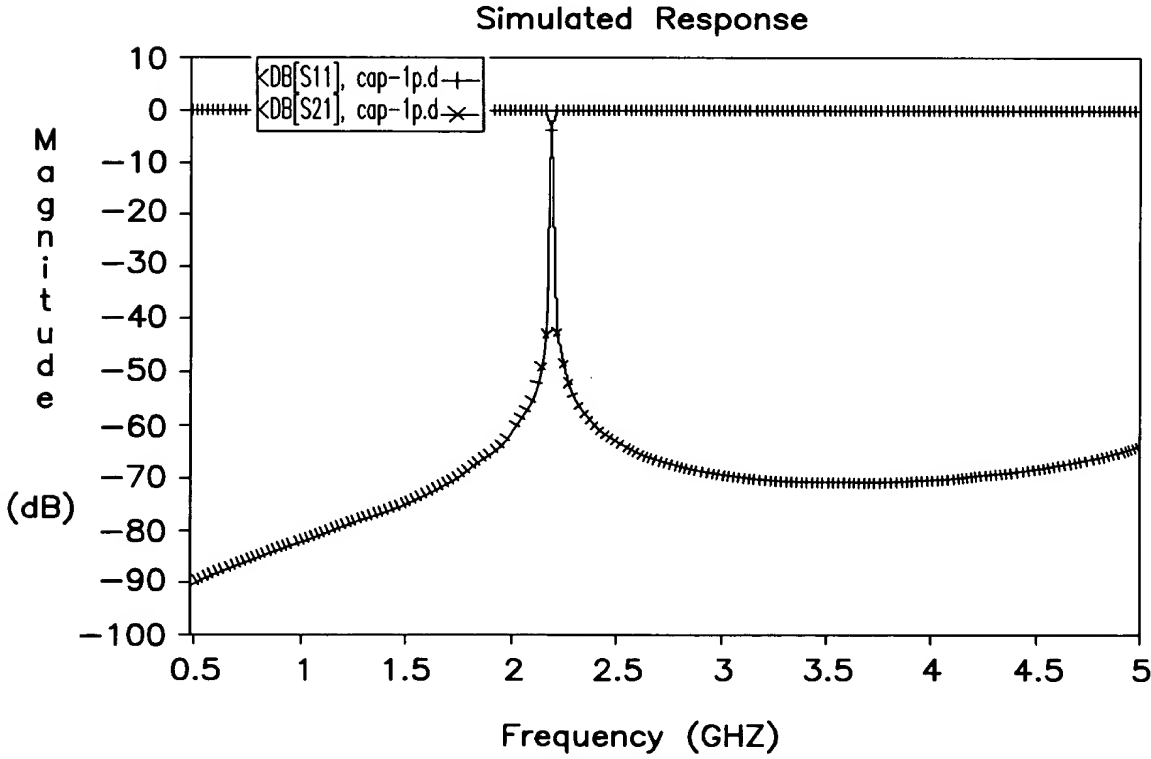


FIG. 5b

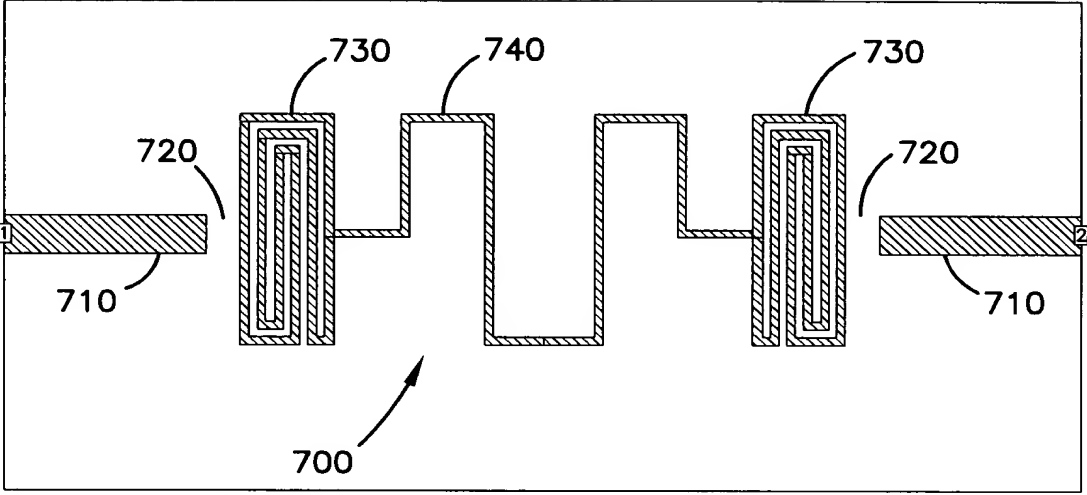


FIG. 6a

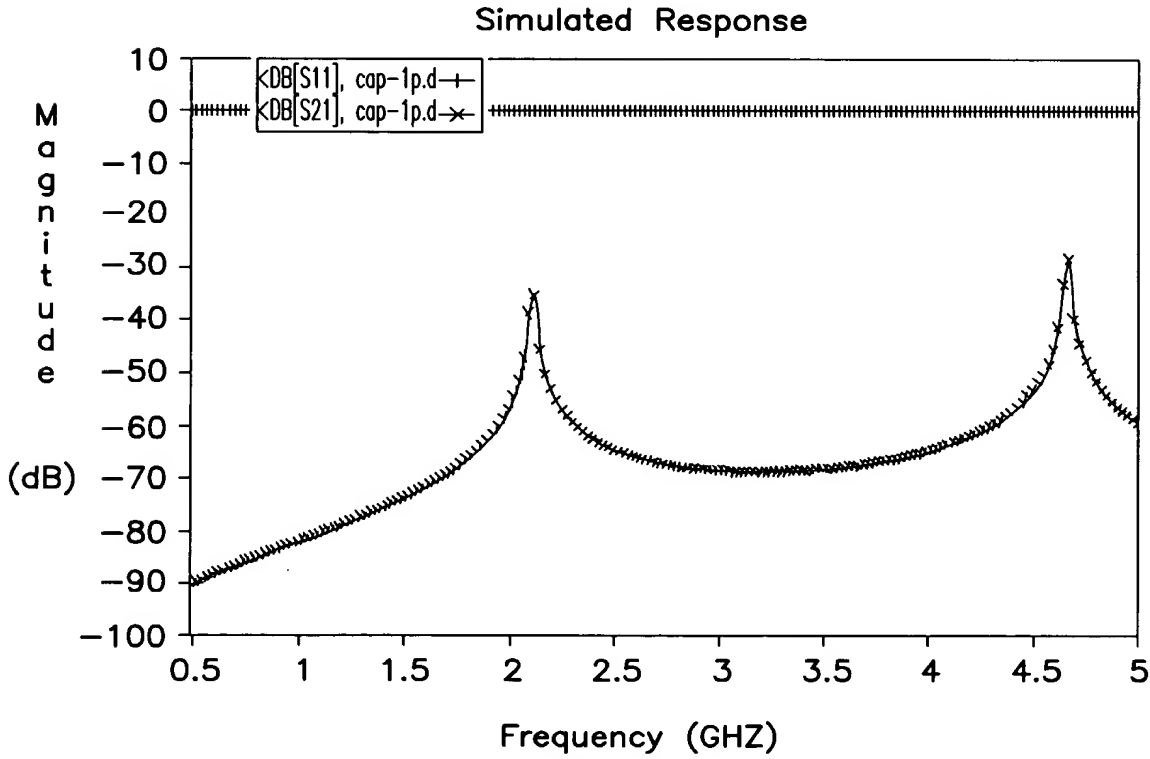


FIG. 6b

The figure is a line graph titled "Simulated Response". The vertical axis is labeled "Magnitude (dB)" and ranges from -140 to 20 in increments of 20. The horizontal axis is labeled "Frequency (GHz)" and ranges from 0.5 to 5.0 in increments of 0.5. There are two data series plotted:

- $\langle \text{DB}[S_{11}] \rangle$, cap-1p.d., represented by a line with '+' markers.
- $\langle \text{DB}[S_{21}] \rangle$, cap-1p.d., represented by a line with 'x' markers.

Both series exhibit similar behavior, characterized by two prominent resonance peaks and a deep null. The first peak occurs at approximately 1.65 GHz, and the second peak occurs at approximately 3.55 GHz, both reaching a magnitude of about -45 dB. Between these peaks, there is a sharp dip or null around 2.7 GHz, where the magnitude drops to approximately -120 dB. Outside the range of 1.5 GHz to 3.5 GHz, the magnitude gradually increases from about -90 dB at 0.5 GHz towards -60 dB at 5.0 GHz.

FIG. 7b

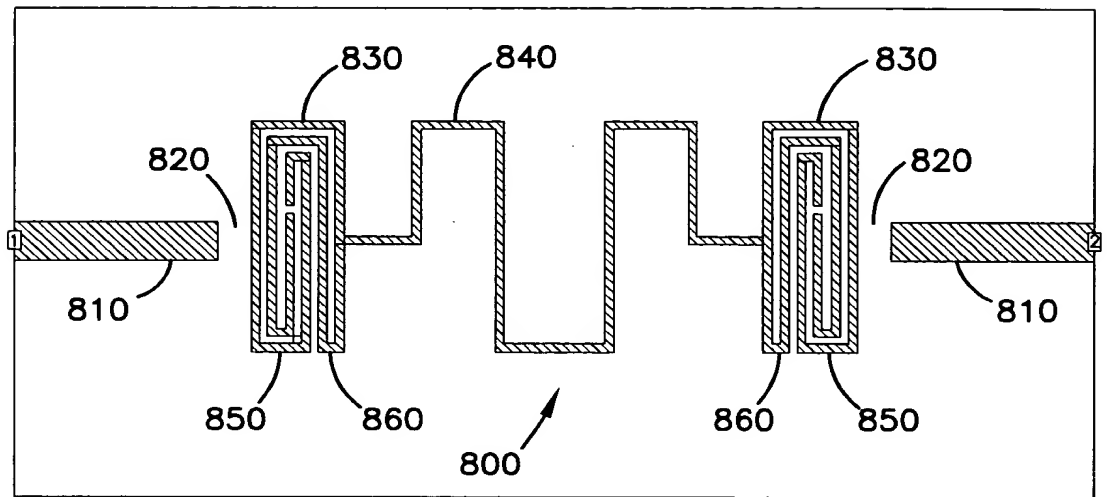


FIG. 8a

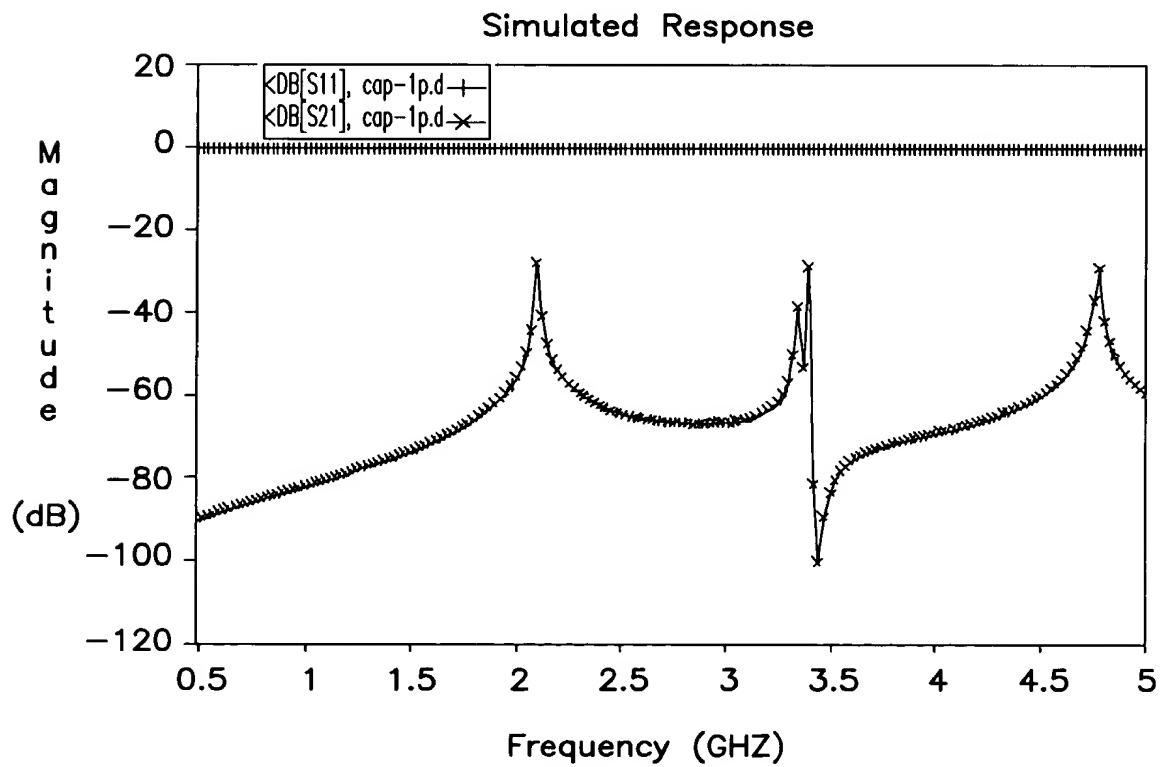


FIG. 8b

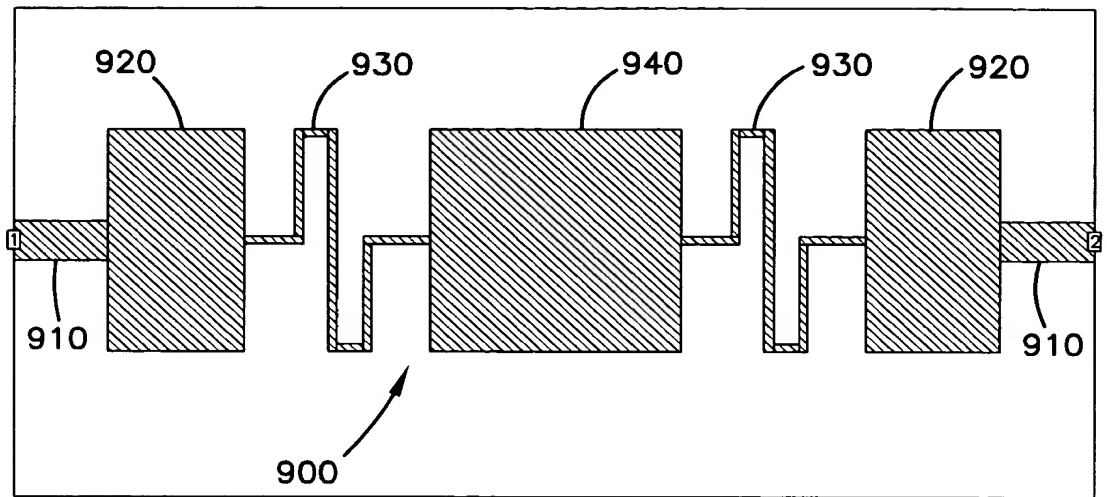


FIG. 9a

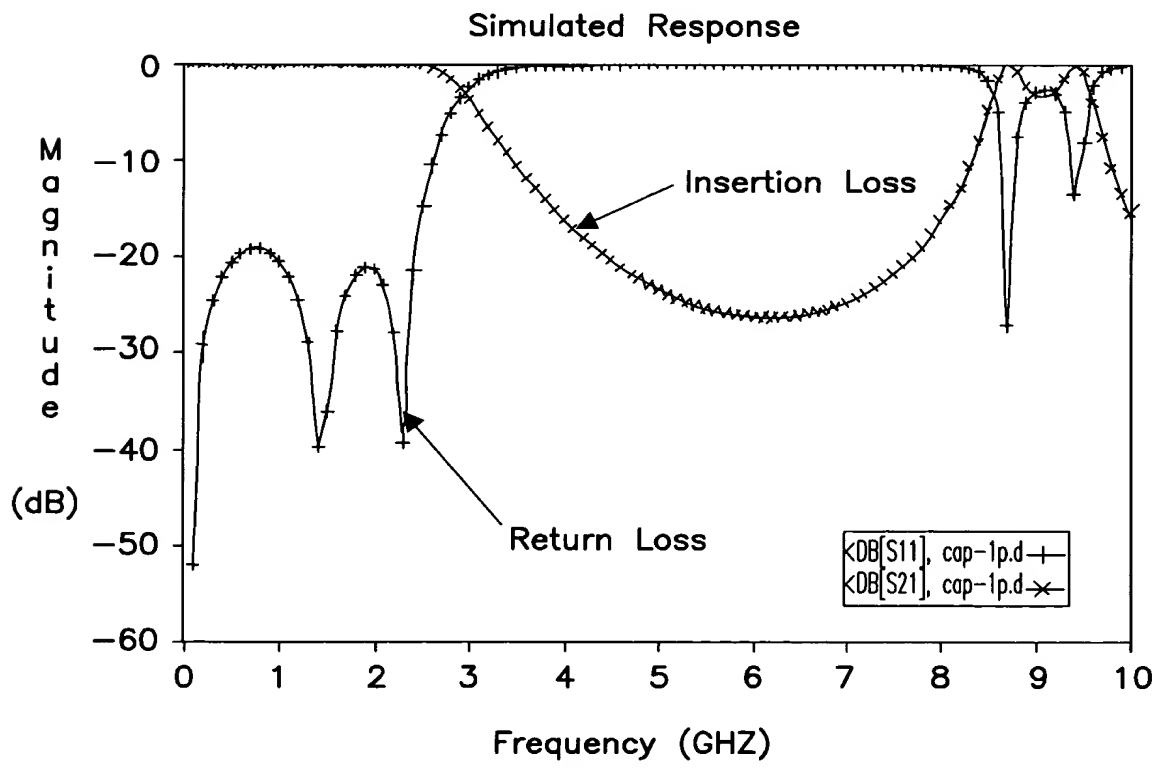


FIG. 9b

FIG. 11

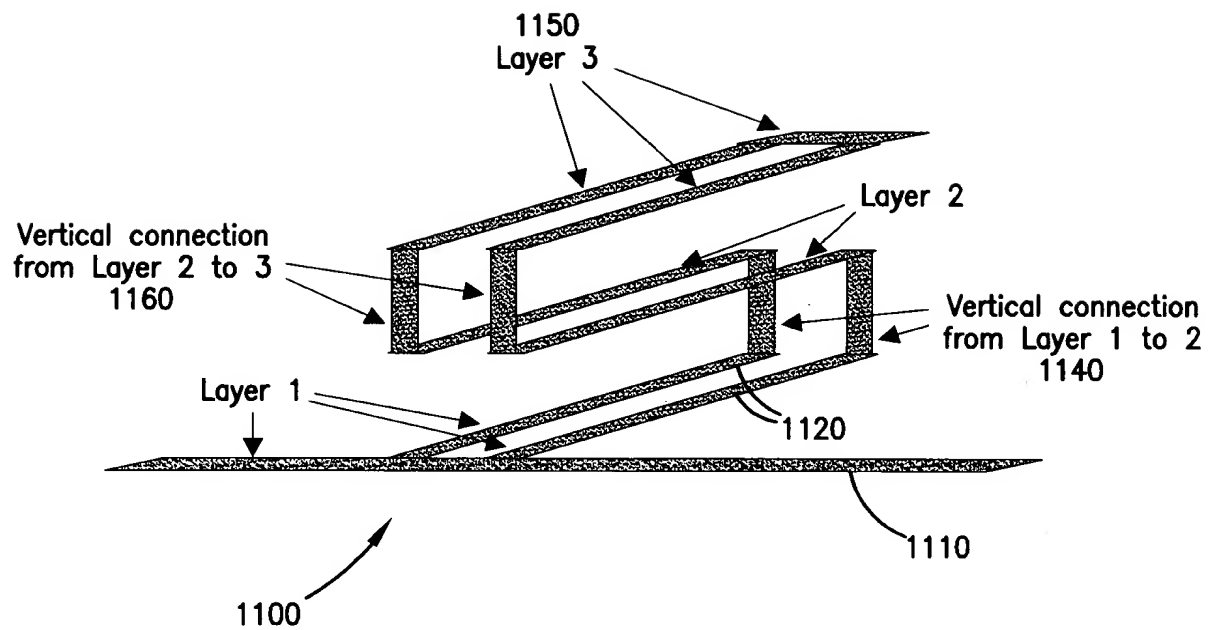


FIG. 12

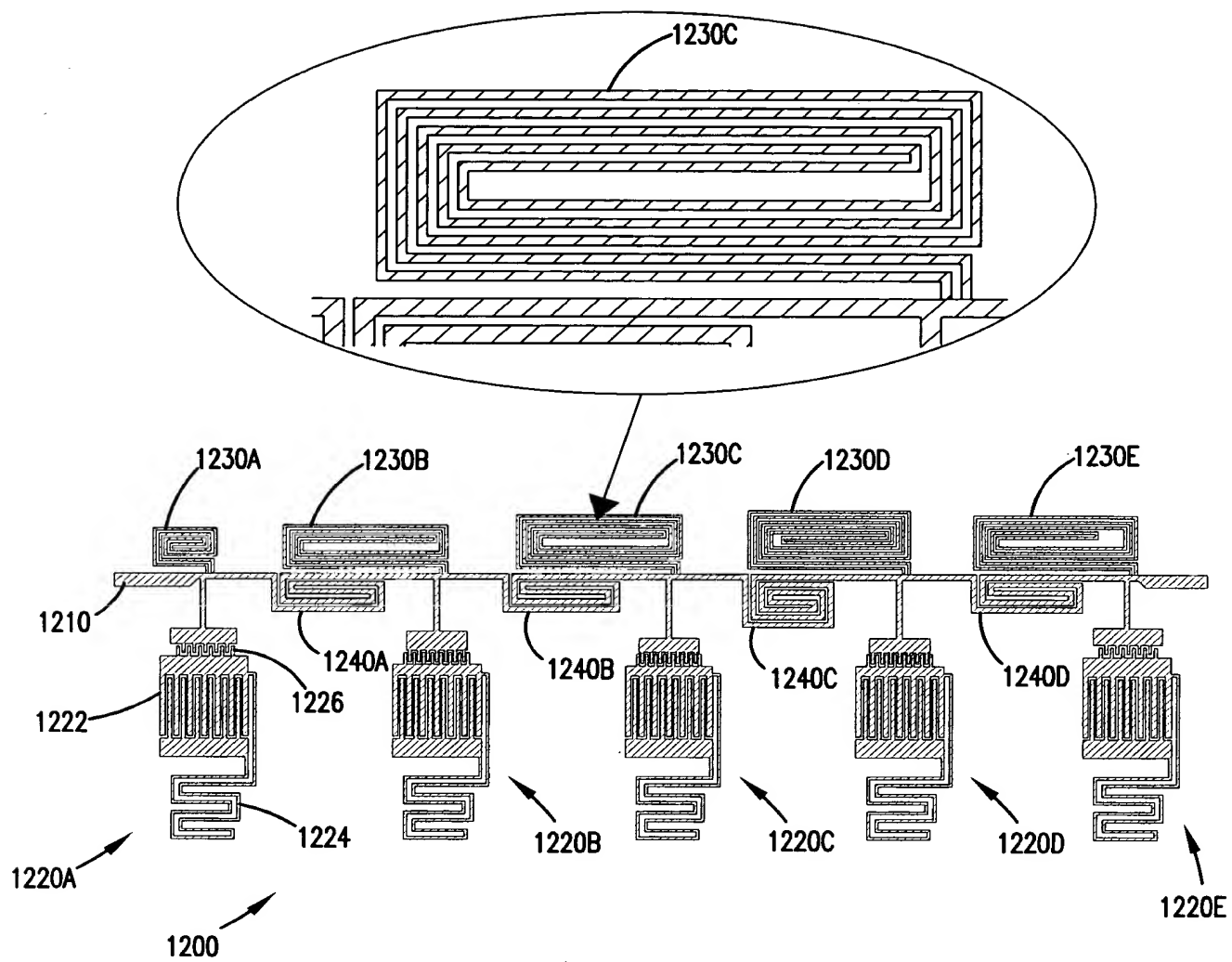


FIG. 13

